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Cartilage imaging: Comparison of driven equilibrium Fourier transform
(DEFT) imaging with SPGR and FSE sequences

Lang, P.; Hargreaves, B.; Conolly, S.; Pauly, J.M.; Vandevenne, J.E.;
Lee, S.-U.; Gold, G.; Nishimura, D.

1999 European Congress of Radiology 9910013 Vienna (Austria) 7-12
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Agfa Gevaert N.V., Bracco s.p.a., GE Medical Systems - Europe, Mycomed
Imaging As, Philips Medical Systems, Schering AG, Siemens Medizinische
Technik

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4/9/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08372021 95241774 PMID: 7724816

Rapid MR imaging of the liver: comparison of twelve techniques for single breath-hold whole volume acquisition.

Naganawa S; Jenner G; Cooper TG; Potchen EJ; Ishigaki T

Department of Radiology, Michigan State University, USA.

Radiation medicine (JAPAN) Nov-Dec 1994, 12 (6) p255-61, ISSN 0288-2043 Journal Code: RAD

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

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Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Twelve magnetic resonance imaging pulse sequences for single breath-hold whole volume acquisition of the liver were evaluated on volunteers. Liver and spleen contrast to noise ratio (C/N), overall image quality, and grade of artifacts were compared. The 12 sequences included T2-weighted **fast spin echo (FSE)** with or without fat suppression (FS), fast multiplanar spoiled gradient recalled imaging (FMPSPGR), fast gradient recalled imaging without preparation pulses (FGR), FGR with inversion recovery preparation pulse nulling the liver or fat (IR-FGR-L and IR-FGR-F), FGR with **driven equilibrium** preparation pulse (DE-FGR), single shot moderately or heavily T2-weighted spin echo echo planar imaging (SE-EPI-mT2 and SE-EPI-hT2), multi-shot moderately T2-weighted spin echo echo planar imaging (multi-shot SE-EPI-mT2), inversion recovery EPI, and gradient echo EPI. In the quantitative analysis, **FSE** + FS showed a significantly higher C/N ratio than the others ($p < 0.05$). In the qualitative evaluation, DE-prepFGR, and single and multi-shot SE-EPI-mT2 had good results, as did **FSE** and **FSE** + FS. Further studies should be conducted to determine whether or not these breath-hold sequences can obviate current conventional non-breath-hold sequences.

Tags: Comparative Study; Human

4/9/7 (Item 1 from file: 34)
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04250788 Genuine Article#: RR687 Number of References: 11
Title: HIGH-CONTRAST AND FAST 3-DIMENSIONAL MAGNETIC-RESONANCE-IMAGING AT
HIGH FIELDS

Author(s): LEE JH; GARWOOD M; MENON R; ADRIANY G; ANDERSEN P; TRUWIT CL;
UGURBIL K

Corporate Source: UNIV MINNESOTA,CTR MAGNET RESONANCE RES,SCH MED,385 E
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Journal: MAGNETIC RESONANCE IN MEDICINE, 1995, V34, N3 (SEP), P308-312
ISSN: 0740-3194

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Journal Subject Category: RADIOLOGY & NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Abstract: A new three-dimensional imaging strategy based on magnetization prepared ultrafast gradient recalled echo technique that demonstrates pronounced T-1 contrast at high fields is introduced, High-resolution three-dimensional image sets of human brain showing high contrast between white and gray matter areas are presented, The ratio of contrast-to-noise was examined as a function of the relevant parameters in the imaging sequence; calculations based on high-field T-1 values as well as the experimental data demonstrated that maximal contrast-to-noise ratio is attained under the same magnetization preparation conditions both for cortical and subcortical gray matter relative to white matter, leading to approximately equivalent appearance of all gray matter areas in the same image. In addition, the images displayed clear visualization of subtle anatomical structures such as the subthalamic nuclei (ventral tier nuclei, dorsomedial nucleus, and pulvinar) and mammillothalamic tracts.

Descriptors--Author Keywords: MRI ; PULSE SEQUENCES ; MODIFIED **DRIVEN EQUILIBRIUM** FOURIER TRANSFORM ; HIGH T-1 CONTRAST